Anglo-Chinese School (Junior)

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (2026)

PRIMARY 6
SCIENCE
(BOOKLET A)

25 August 2026

Total Time for Booklets A and Booklet B : 1 hour 45 minutes

Name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your Index No. in the boxes at the top right hand corner.
2. Do not turn over this page until you are told to do so.
3. Follow all instructions carefully.
4. Answer all questions.
5. Use a 2B pencil to shade your answers on the Optical Answer Sheet (OAS).

This booklet consists of 21 printed pages.

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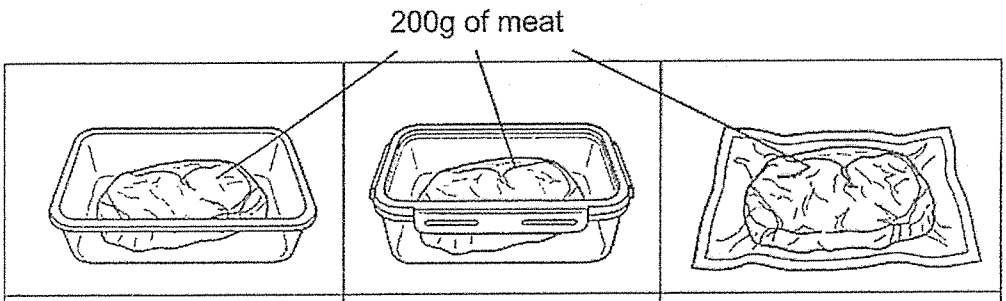


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For each question from 1 to 30, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make your choice (1, 2, 3 or 4). Shade your answer on the Optical Answer Sheet.

(60 marks)

1 Jia Hao wanted to find out how the types of packaging affect the growth of bacteria on meat. He prepares the set-ups as shown on a kitchen counter at a room temperature of 25°C for five hours.

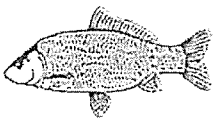


Set-up A	Set-up B	Set-up C
Container with no lid	Container sealed tightly with a lid	Wrapped in plastic cling wrap

When he observed under a microscope, the meat in Set-up C had the least amount of bacteria. Which of the following best explains his observation of set-up C?

(1) All bacteria were killed when the air was removed.
(2) The packaging lowered the temperature of the meat.
(3) The meat had less water, so bacteria could not survive inside.
(4) The meat had the least amount of oxygen for bacteria to grow.

2 Study the two groups of organisms, X and Y, as shown.

X	Y
 	 

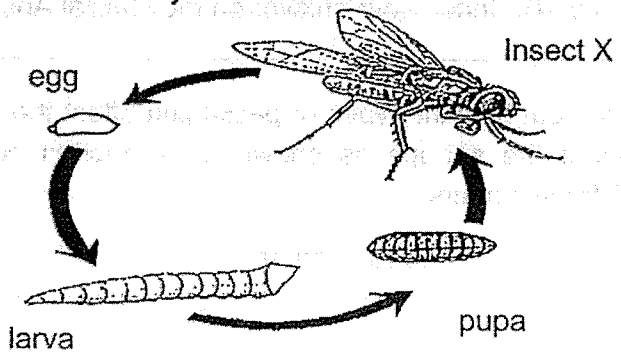
A tick (✓) indicates the characteristics that the group of organisms has.
Which of the following is correct?

	Group	Covered with scales	Covered with fur	Lay eggs	Give birth to live young
(1)	X	✓			✓
(2)	X		✓	✓	
(3)	Y	✓		✓	
(4)	Y		✓	✓	

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3 The diagram shows the life cycle of insect X.

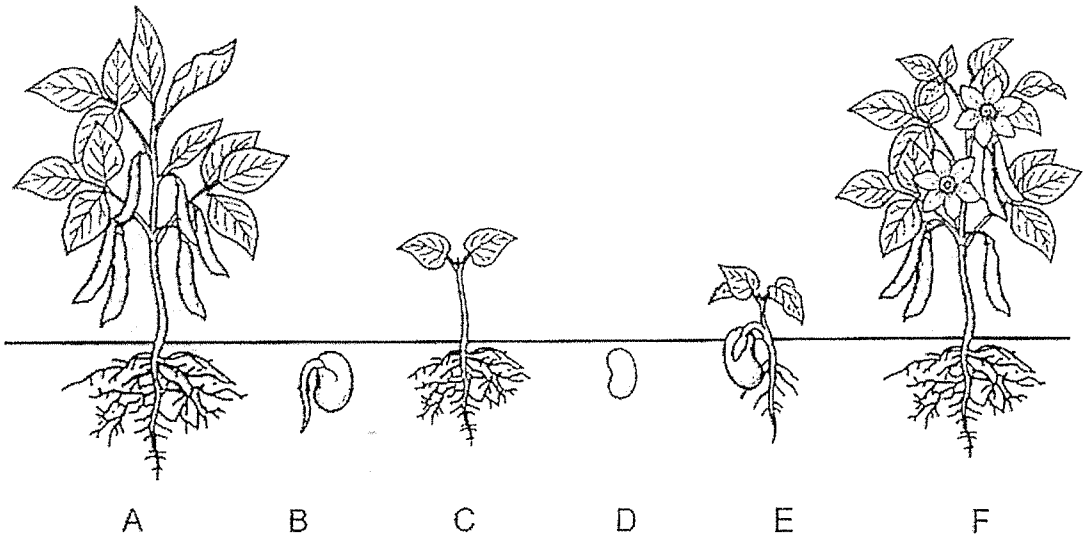


Which of the following statements describe insect X correctly?

A Its young looks like the adult.
B It gives birth to its young alive.
C Its young does not have wings.
D It has four stages in its life cycle.

(1) A and B
(2) A and D
(3) B and C
(4) C and D

4 The diagram shows the different stages of growth of a plant.



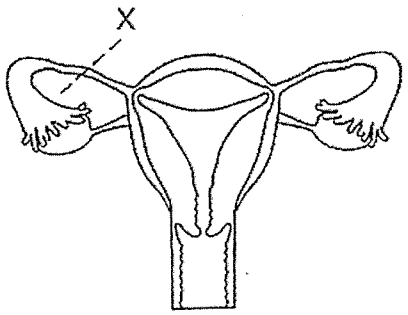
Which of the following is the correct sequence?

(1) A → F → C → E → B → D
(2) F → A → B → D → E → C
(3) C → F → A → D → B → E
(4) D → E → C → F → B → A

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5 The diagram shows the parts of the human female reproductive system. A cut was made at X.



Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

A No eggs will be released.
B Fertilisation can take place.
C Sperms can enter the vagina.
D The foetus will not be able to develop.

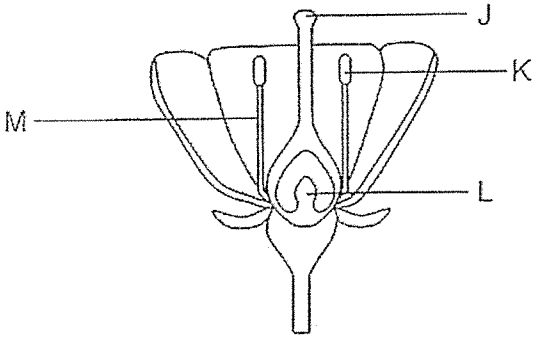
(1) D only

(2) B and C only

(3) C and D only

(4) A, B and C only

6 Mary identified some parts of the cross section of a flower and recorded its name and function in the table.



Part	Name of part	Function
J	Stigma	It produces the female reproductive cells.
K	Anther	It produces the male reproductive cells.
L	Style	It receives the pollen grains.
M	Filament	It supports the anther.

Which of the following part, name of part and function is correctly matched?

(1) J and L only

(2) K and M only

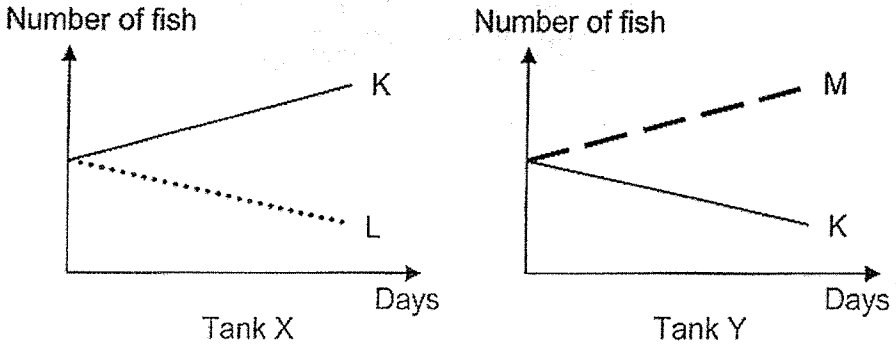
(3) L and M only

(4) J, K and L only

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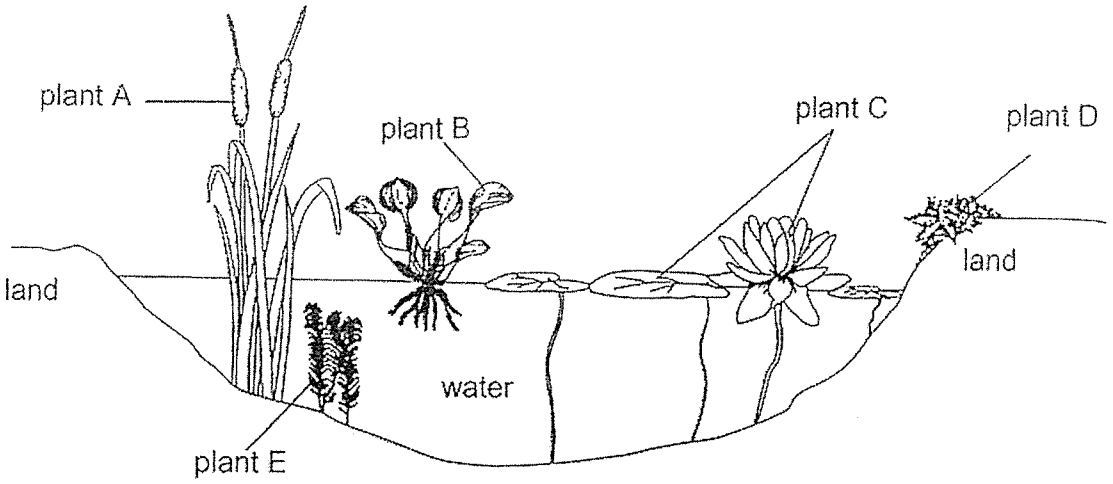
7 Ken placed equal numbers of fishes, K, L and M into two identical tanks, X and Y with the same amount of water and water plants. He put fishes K and L in tank X and K and M in tank Y. The graphs show the results over a week.



Based on the graphs, which of the following food chains shows the relationship among the organisms?

(1) Plant → K → L → M
(2) Plant → L → K → M
(3) Plant → M → K → L
(4) Plant → L → M → K

8 The diagram shows the cross section of a pond.



The population of plant E decreased due to an increase in the population of other plants.

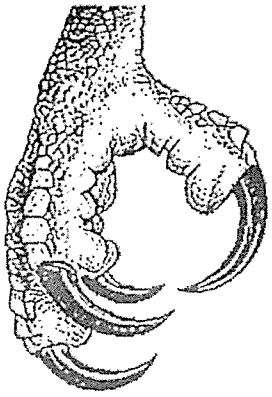
Which plants most likely caused the decrease in the population of plant E?

(1) A only
(2) A and D
(3) B and C
(4) B, C and D

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9 Zaiyn observed two birds, X and Y, in the park and recorded the characteristics of their feet, as shown in the diagram.

Bird X: Wide, flat feet with a large, strong claw and a smaller toe	Bird Y: Muscular and powerful feet with sharp, curved claws
	

Which of the following correctly describes the purpose of the adaptations of the feet of birds X and Y?

	Bird X	Bird Y
(1)	To perch on branches	To swim in water
(2)	To swim in water	To perch on branches
(3)	To walk on soft ground	To catch and hold prey
(4)	To catch and hold prey	To walk on soft ground

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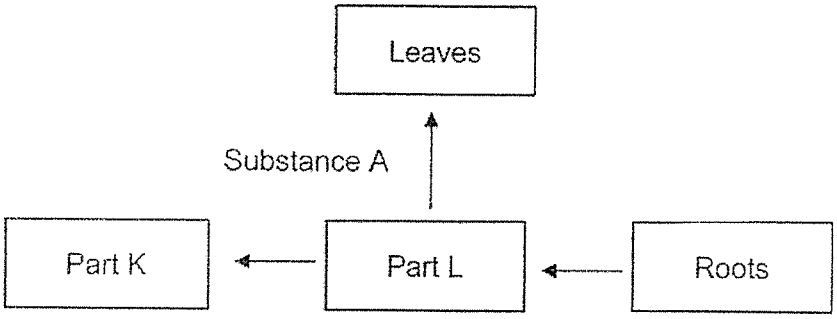
10 Four organisms, W, X, Y and Z, listed in the table have characteristics that help them survive in their habitats.

Organism	Characteristic
W	It has gills.
X	It has needle-shaped leaves.
Y	It has air spaces in its leaf stalk.
Z	It shuts its nostrils while in water.

Which of the following organisms have been correctly matched to the function of their characteristics?

	To take in dissolved oxygen	To reduce water loss	To float on water
(1)	Z	Y	W
(2)	W	X	Y
(3)	Y	X	Z
(4)	W	Z	X

11 The arrows show how substance A is transported in a plant. Parts K and L represent parts of the plant.



Which of the following is correct?

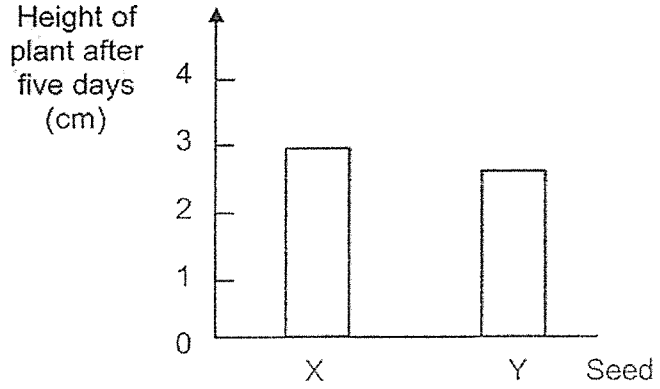
	part K	part L	substance A
(1)	stomata	stem	food
(2)	stem	fruit	water
(3)	fruit	stem	water
(4)	stem	stomata	chlorophyll

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12 Keng Kwang wanted to find out the effect of light on growth of seeds. He placed similar seeds, X and Y, one each into two identical containers and watered them daily with 100ml of water. Set-up with seeds Y was placed in a dark cupboard but X was placed in a brightly lit room. Both places were kept at the same temperature.

The graph shows the height of the plants on day five.



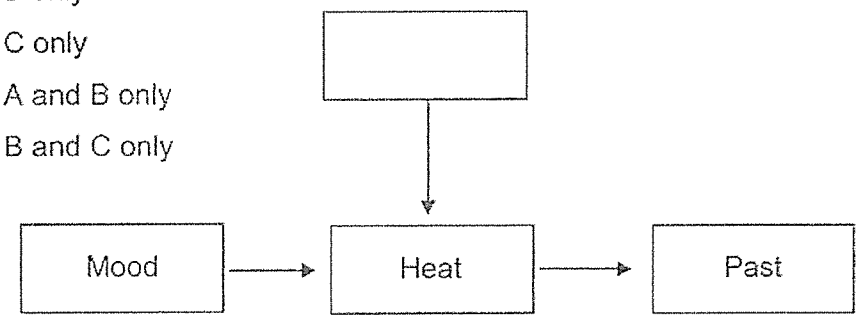
Based on the results, what can Keng Kwang conclude from his experiment?

A The plant grows faster in the dark.

B The seeds need warmth for germination.

C The seeds do not need light for germination.

(1) B only
(2) C only
(3) A and B only
(4) B and C only



Flow

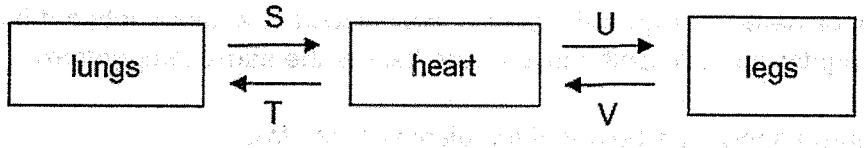
Which of the following is correct?

A suitable title	Part X	Part Y	
X	heat	stimulus	(1)
X	heat	burn	(2)
Y	heat	burn	(3)
X	stimulus	none	(4)

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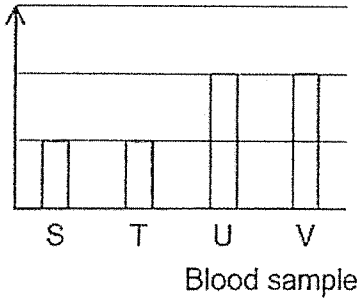
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13 The arrows show the direction of blood flow in the human body.

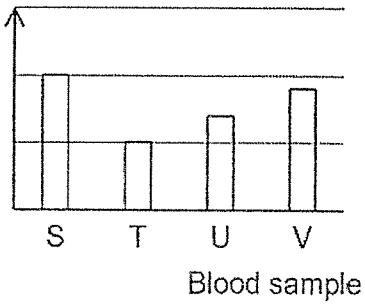


The same amount of blood sample was taken from blood vessels S, T, U and V. Which graph correctly shows the correct amount of oxygen in the blood samples?

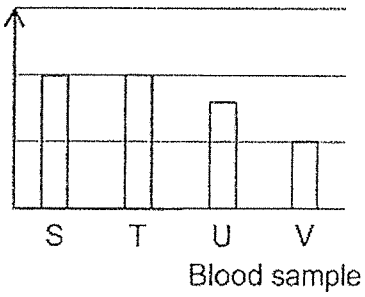
(1)



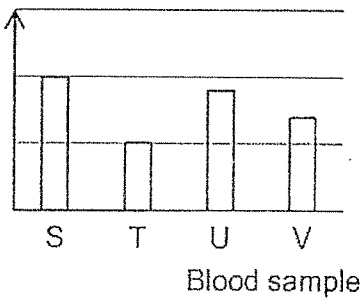
(2)



(3)



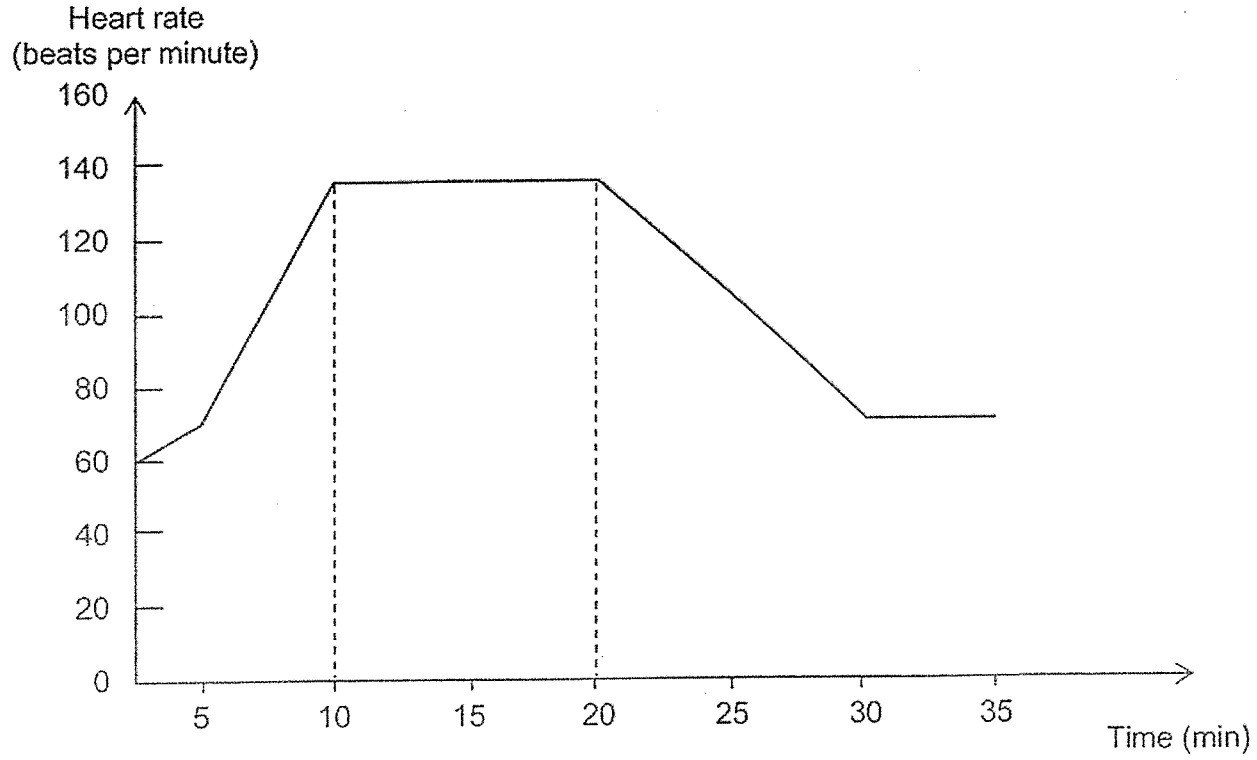
(4)



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14 The graph shows Henry's heart rate over 35 minutes when he went to the park to exercise.



Which statement best explains Henry's heart rate between the 10th and 20th minute?

(1) He ran at his fastest speed.

(2) He was exercising at the same intensity.

(3) He stopped exercising but his heart rate remained constant.

(4) His breathing rate had decreased, so his heart rate remained constant.

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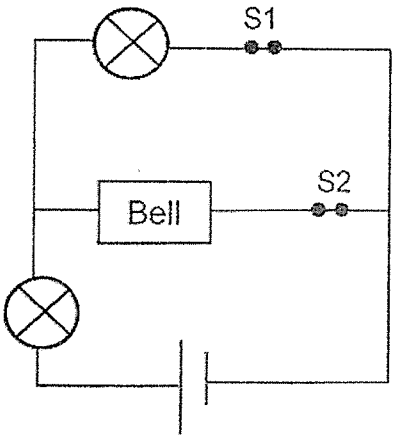
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15 Jia Ying set up a circuit with two light bulbs, a bell, and two switches in her living room. The table shows the observations when the switches are open and/or closed.

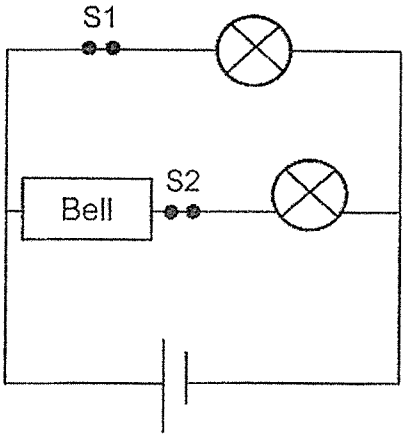
Switches		Observations	
1	**2**	**Number of light bulbs lit up**	**Bell rings**
Closed	Closed	2	Yes
Closed	Open	1	No
Open	Closed	1	Yes

Which of the circuits correctly matches Jia Ying's set-up?

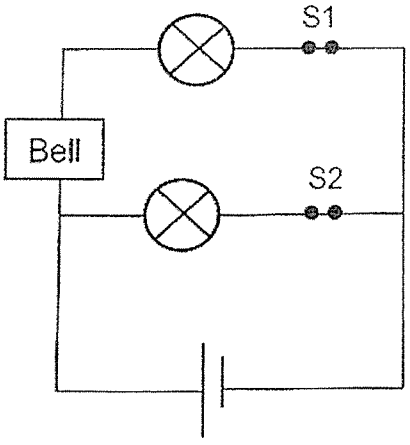
(1)



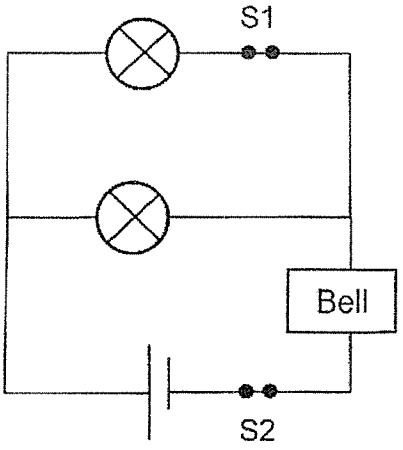
(2)



(3)



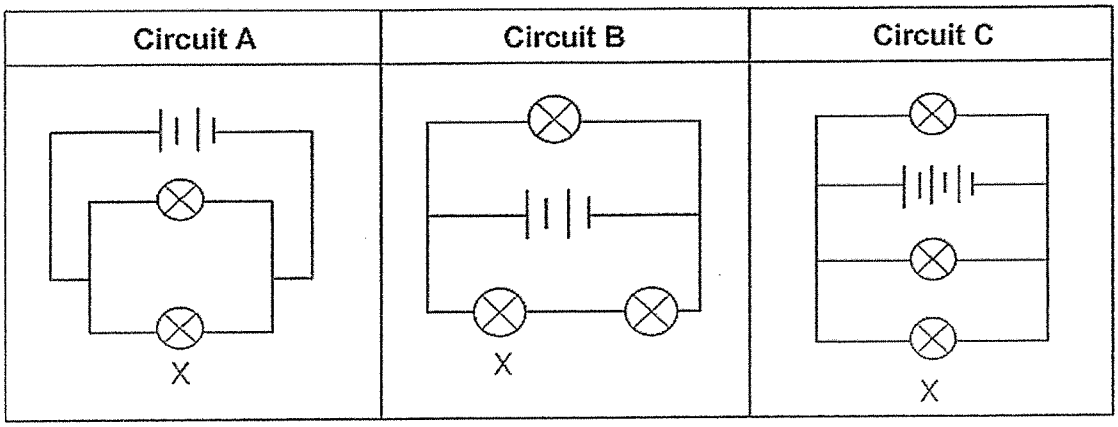
(4)



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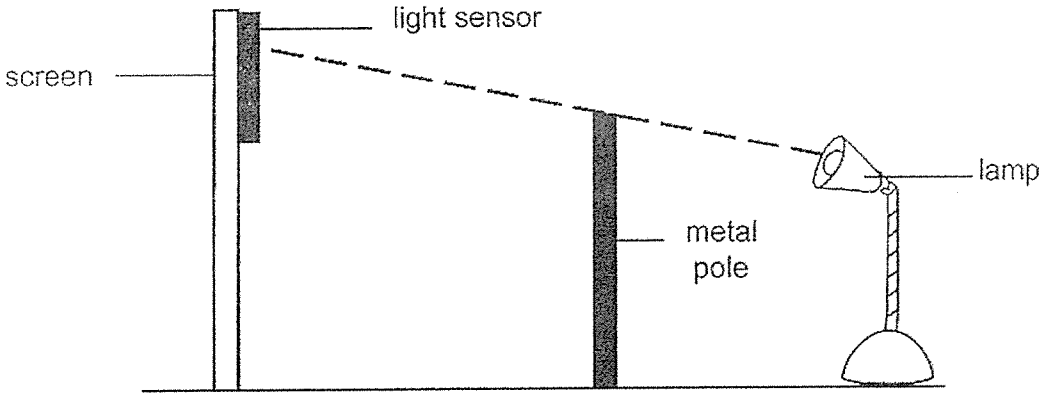
16 Circuits A, B and C have identical batteries and bulbs in working condition.



Arrange circuits A, B and C, based on the brightness of bulb X in each circuit, from the least bright to the brightest.

	least bright → brightest		
(1)	B	C	A
(2)	B	A	C
(3)	C	A	B
(4)	C	B	A

17 Zhen Li used a light sensor to measure the amount of light shone on the screen in a dark room. The light sensor initially recorded 50 units.



When he moved one of the objects in the set-up, the amount of light captured became 20 units.

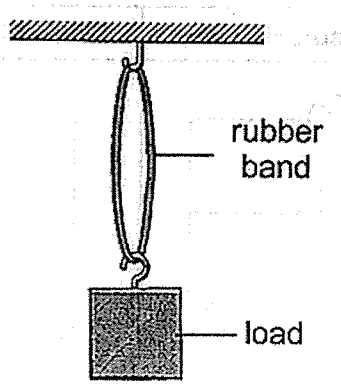
Which object did Zhen Li move and in which direction?

(1) Metal pole was moved nearer to lamp.
(2) Metal pole was moved towards screen.
(3) Lamp was moved away from the metal pole.
(4) Screen was moved nearer to the metal pole.

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18 Siti conducted an investigation using the set-up shown.

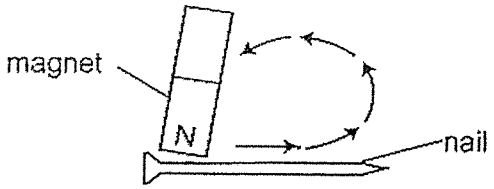


She increased the mass of the load until the rubber band broke.
Which property of materials was she testing?

A Strength
B Flexibility
C Waterproof
D Transparency

(1) A only
(2) A and B only
(3) B and C only
(4) C and D only

19 Munirah stroked a nail 20 times with a magnet as shown.



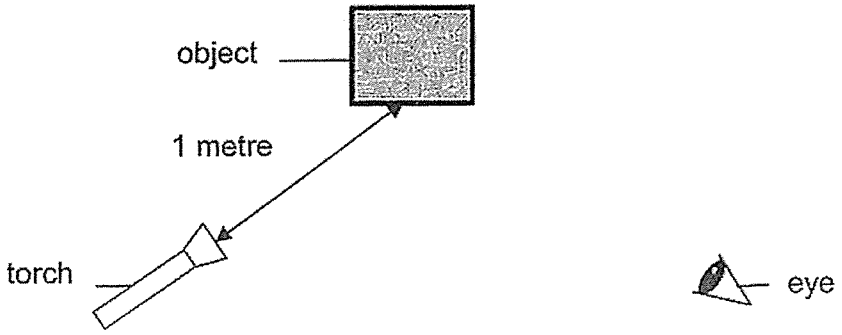
She then brought it near a pile of iron pins and observed that the nail did not attract any of the iron pins. Which of the following explains her observation?

(1) The nail was stroked too many times.
(2) The nail was stroked in the wrong direction.
(3) The nail is made of a non-magnetic material.
(4) The magnet used to stroke the nail was too strong.

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20 Four objects, A, B, C and D, are separately placed at a distance of one metre from a lit torch as shown in the diagram.

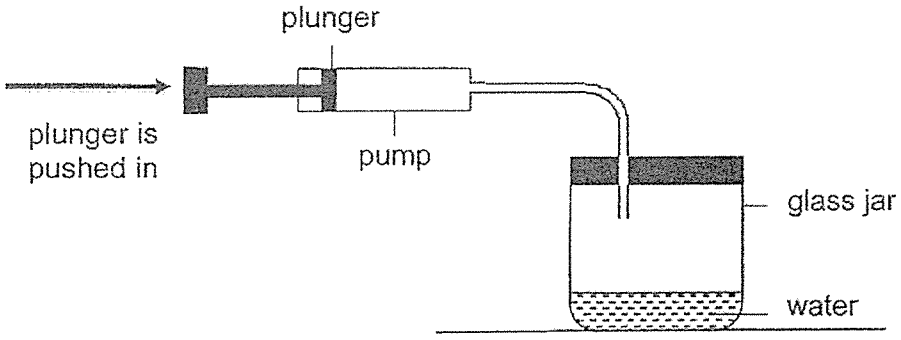


Which of the following object(s) can reflect light from the torch into the eye?

A clear glass
B shiny metal
C brown wood
D polished mirror

(1) A only
(2) C only
(3) B and D only
(4) A, B, C and D

21 The diagram shows a pump which is connected to a glass jar. The volume of the glass jar is 300 cm^3 and it contains 50 cm^3 of water.



Each time the plunger of the pump is pushed in completely, 20 cm^3 of air would enter the glass jar.
Which of the following shows the correct volume of air and water in the glass jar after the plunger is pushed in completely once?

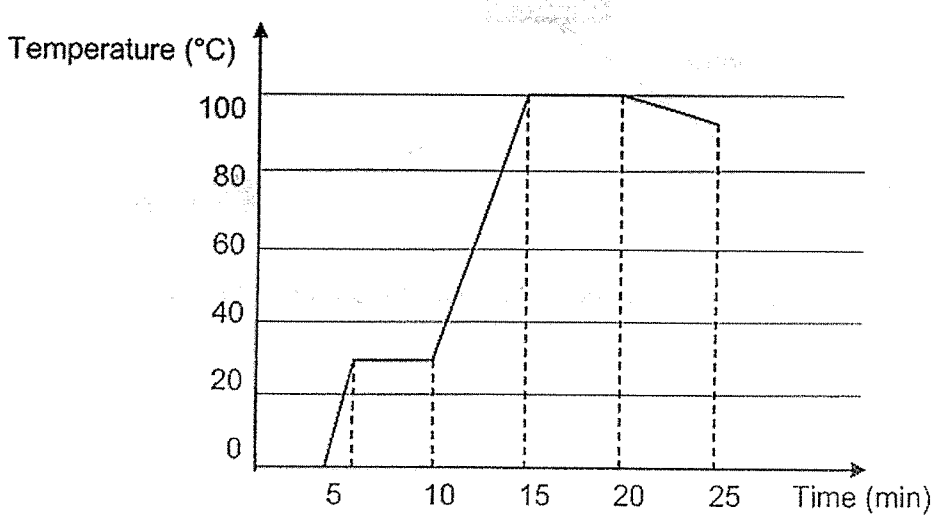
	Volume of air (cm^3)	Volume of water (cm^3)
(1)	250	50
(2)	270	30
(3)	270	50
(4)	300	30

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Refer to the following graph to answer Questions 22 and 23.

Jody filled a beaker completely with ice cubes and placed it in a room at 25°C. The graph shows the temperature of the content in the beaker over 25 minutes.



22 He made two changes to his set-up at the 10th and 20th minute.
Based on the graph, which changes did he make?

	10th minute	20th minute
(1)	Added ice cubes into the beaker	Added tap water into the beaker
(2)	Added a heat source to the beaker	Added ice cubes into the beaker
(3)	Added a heat source to the beaker	Added a heat source to the beaker
(4)	Added ice cubes into the beaker	Removed a heat source from the beaker

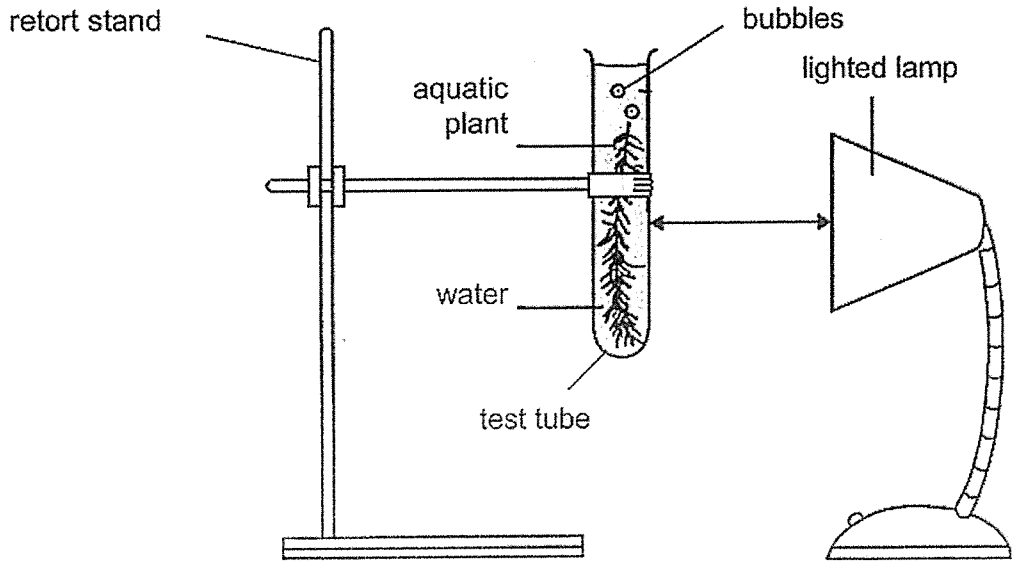
23 Which of the following would Jody have observed between the 15th and 20th minute?

(1) Steam forming above the beaker.
(2) The volume of the content increasing.
(3) Bubbles forming throughout the content.
(4) The temperature of the content increasing above 100°C.

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24 Jun Hong carried out the following experiment in a dark room to find out how the amount of light a plant receive affects the rate of photosynthesis.



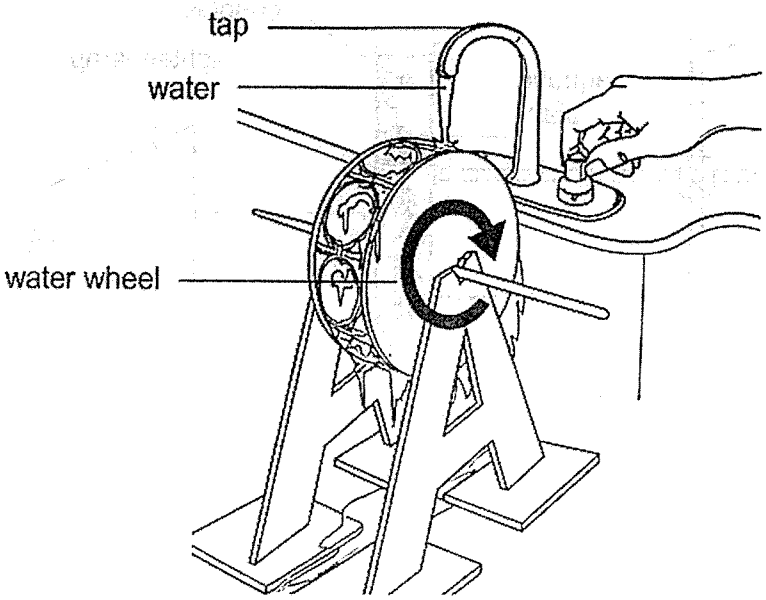
Which of the following is correct?

	Changed Variable	Measured Results	Unchanged Variable
(1)	Type of lamp	Distance between the lamp and the plant	Number of bubbles produced in one minute
(2)	Distance between the lamp and the plant	Size of bubbles	Type of retort stand
(3)	Number of bubbles produced in one minute	Distance of lamp away from the plant	Type of plant
(4)	Distance between the lamp and the plant	Number of bubbles produced in one minute	Type of plant

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25 Jayden turned on the tap to let water flow on the water wheel as shown. He then counted the number of times the wheel spun in one minute.



Which one of the following correctly shows the main energy conversion for this set-up, and the effect of more water flowing from the tap?

	Main energy conversion	Effect of more water flowing on the number of spins per minute
(1)	Heat energy (water) → Kinetic energy (falling water) → Potential energy (spinning wheel)	Increases
(2)	Potential energy (water) → Kinetic energy (falling water) → Kinetic energy (spinning wheel)	Increases
(3)	Potential energy (water) → Kinetic energy (falling water) → Kinetic energy (spinning wheel)	Decreases
(4)	Potential energy (water) → Heat energy (falling water) → Kinetic energy (spinning wheel)	Decreases

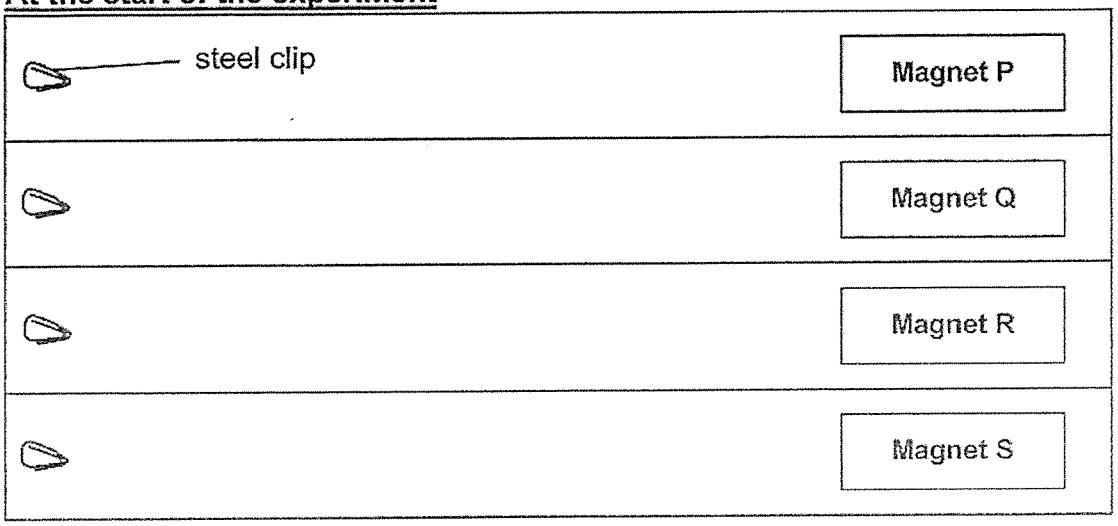
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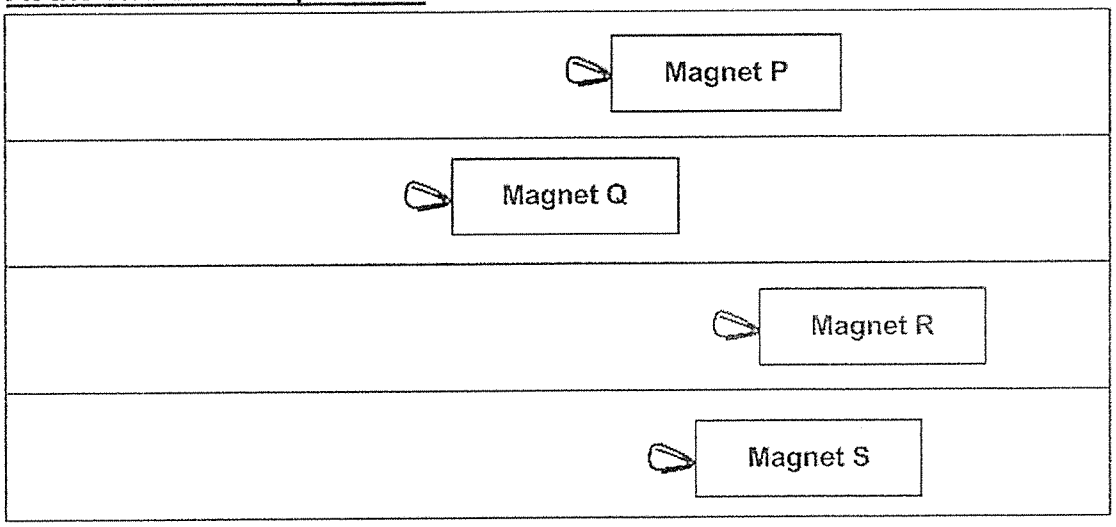
26 Sarah set up an experiment to find out the magnetic strength of four magnets, P, Q, R and S. She first placed the magnets at equal distances away from the steel clips. She then moved each magnet slowly towards the clip until the clip got attracted to it.

The diagrams show the start and the end of the experiment.

At the start of the experiment



At the end of the experiment



Which of the following shows the correct order of magnetic strength of the four magnets from the strongest to the weakest?

(1) Q, P, R, S

(2) Q, P, S, R

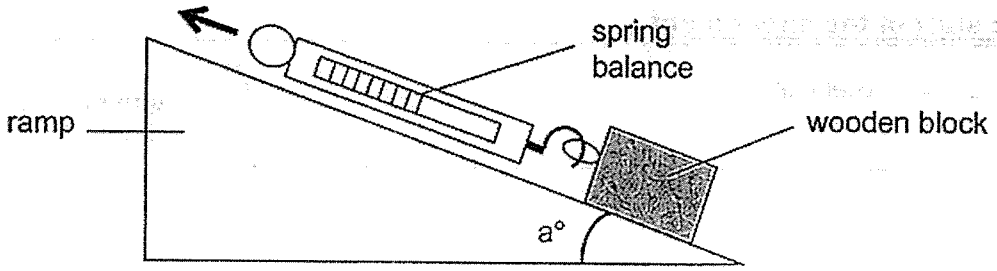
(3) R, S, P, Q

(4) R, S, Q, P

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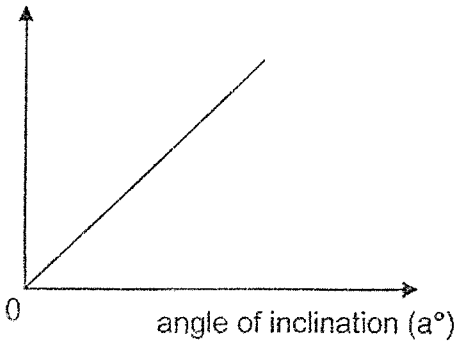
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27 A wooden block was pulled up a ramp using a spring balance as shown and the amount of force needed to pull it was then recorded. The experiment was repeated with the angle of inclination (a°) increased by 5° each time.

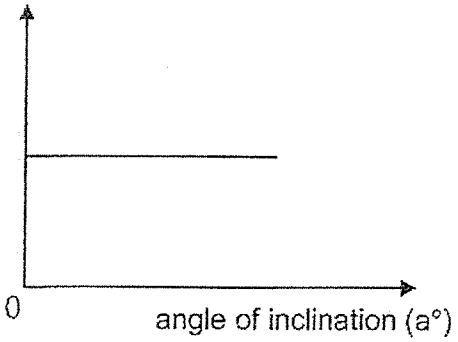


Which of the following graphs correctly shows the results of the experiment?

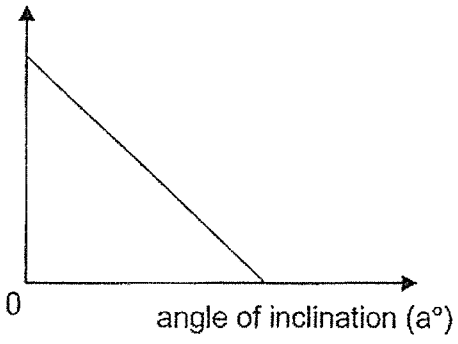
(1)



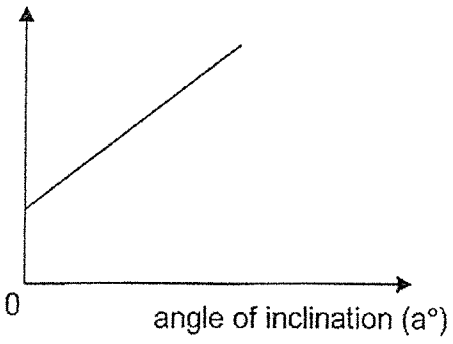
(2)



(3)



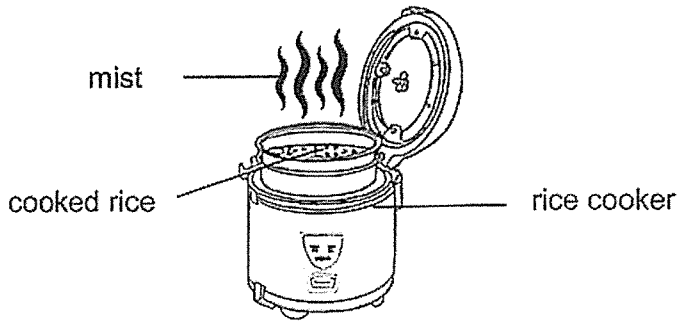
(4)



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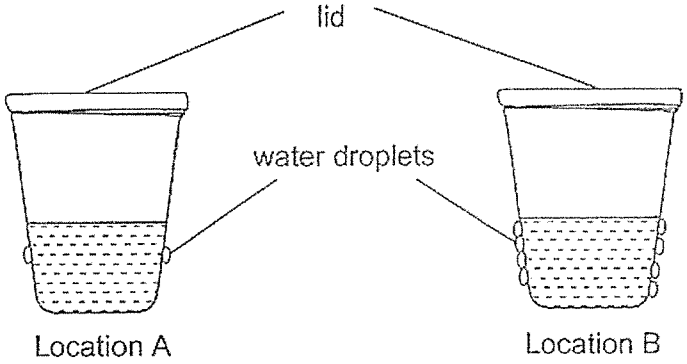
28 Sandy saw mist coming out of the rice cooker when she opened the lid as shown.



What is the state of mist and how was it formed?

	State of mist	How the mist was formed
(1)	liquid	water vapour gained heat from the cooked rice
(2)	liquid	water vapour lost heat to the surroundings
(3)	gas	water vapour gained heat from the cooked rice
(4)	gas	water vapour lost heat to the surroundings

29 Tim placed identical glasses with 150 ml of water at 10°C in two different locations, A and B. After five minutes, he noticed some water droplets on the glasses.



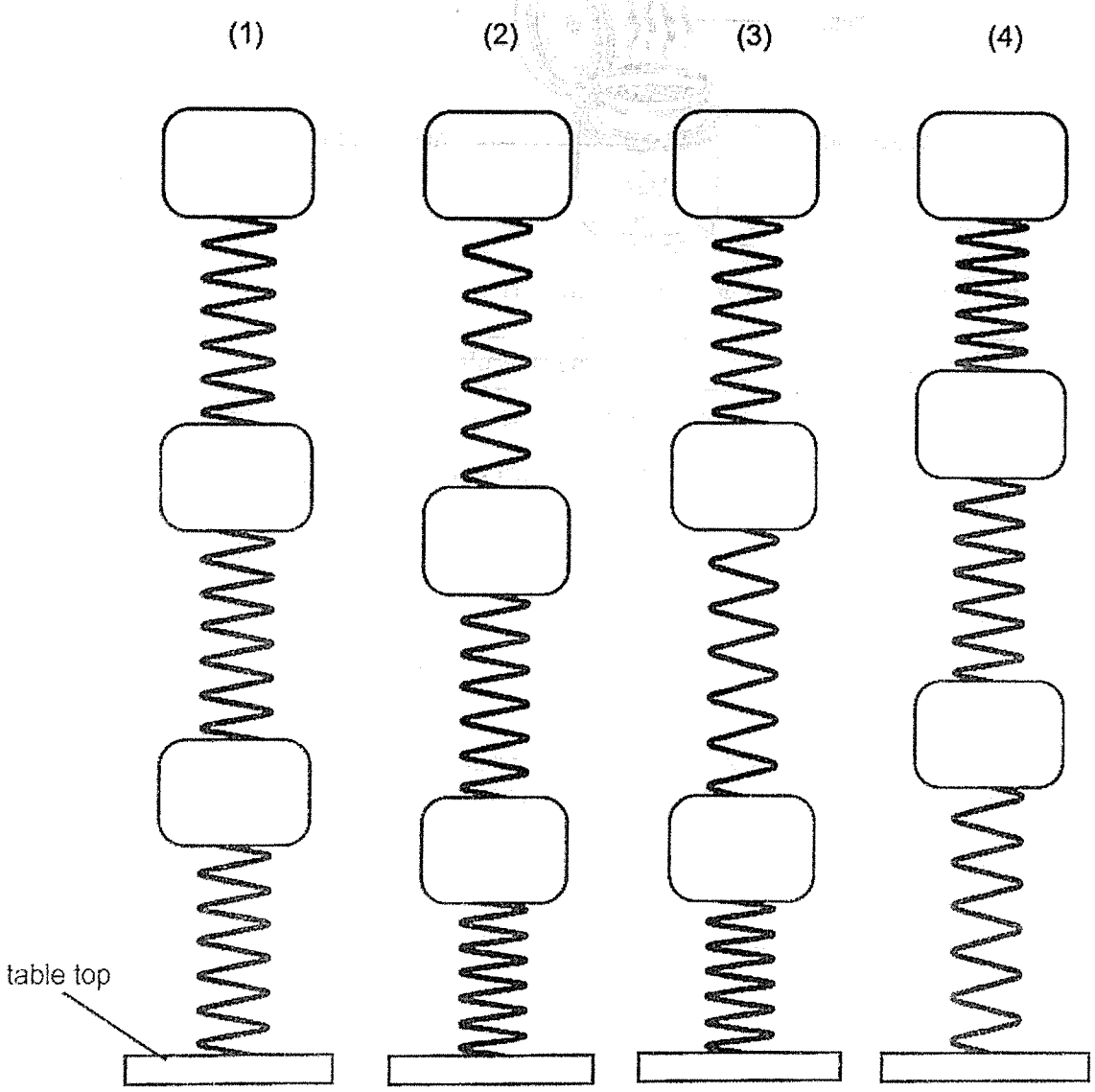
Which of the following is the most likely temperatures of locations A and B?

	A	B
(1)	15°C	35°C
(2)	30°C	10°C
(3)	10°C	15°C
(4)	40°C	30°C

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30 When three identical blocks were attached to a table top using three identical springs, the springs were compressed. Which of the following would be observed?



(Go on to Booklet B)

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Anglo-Chinese School (Junior)

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (2026)

PRIMARY 6
SCIENCE
(BOOKLET B)

25 August 2026

Total Time for Booklets A and Booklet B : 1 hour 45 minutes

Name: _____

Parent's Signature: _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Do not turn over this page until you are told to do so.
2. Follow all instructions carefully.
3. Answer all questions.
4. Use a dark blue or black ballpoint pen to write your answers and use a pencil for drawings, diagrams or graphs.
5. Do not use correction fluid/tape.
6. Do not use highlighter on any part of your answers.

Booklet	Possible Marks	Marks Obtained
A	60	
B	40	
Total	100	

This question paper consists of 13 printed pages.

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ACSJ

For questions 31 to 40, write your answers in this booklet.
The number of marks available is shown in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
(40 marks)

31 **(a)** What is respiration? [1]

_____

(b) Name the parts of the respiratory system. [1]

_____

The table shows the amount of blood transported per minute to Jayden's muscular system when he was resting and jogging.

System	Blood transported per minute when: (units)	
	Resting	Jogging
Muscular	750	12 500

(c) Based on the table, explain why the amount of blood transported per minute to the muscular system increases when Jayden was jogging than when resting. [2]

_____

_____

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ACSJ

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SCORE	
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32 Joseph wanted to find out how coating different part of leaves with oil affect the number of bubbles produced per minute. The results are as shown.

Leaf	Part of leaf coated with oil
A	Top surface only
B	Underside only
C	No coating of oil on leaf

(a) State the effect of coating the leaf surfaces with oil. [1]

_____

He then placed each leaf in a beaker of water under a lamp in a dark room. Joseph observed and counted the number of bubbles produced by each leaf every minute for five minutes. He recorded his results in the table as shown.

Leaf	Average number of bubbles produced per minute
A	15
B	6
C	20

(b) Identify the gas in the bubbles and name the process that occurred in the leaf. [1]

_____

(c) State the purpose of leaf C in this experiment? [1]

_____

_____

(d) Based on the results, what can you conclude about the difference in the number of bubbles produced by leaves A and B? Explain your answer. [2]

_____

_____

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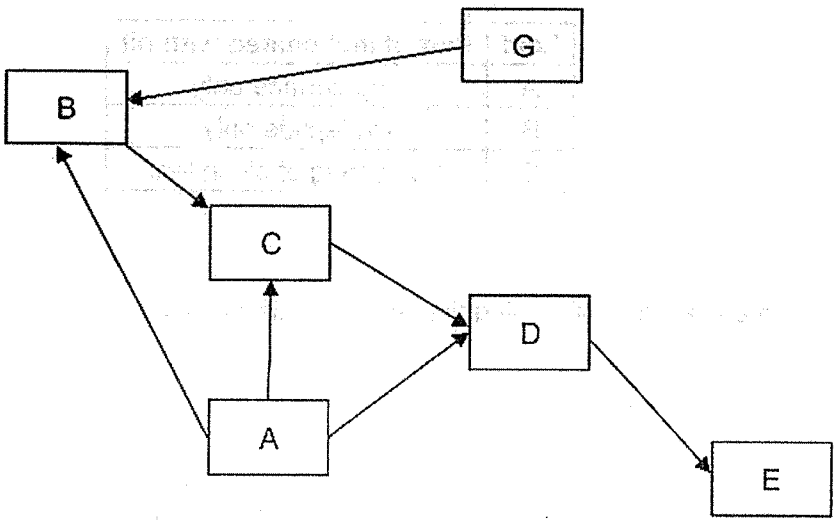
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SCORE	/ 5

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ACSJ

33 The diagram shows a food web in a field community.



(a) Identify the following organisms: [1]

(i) Food producer(s): _____

(ii) Both prey and predator: _____

(b) After two weeks, it was observed that the population of B had increased. Explain why. [1]

_____

_____

(c) Organism E also feeds on the chickens which live in a nearby village. Thus, the villagers set traps to kill them.

Explain the effect of this on the population of organism D. [1]

_____

_____

(d) A new organism F migrated to the field community. It feeds on organism G and is a prey of organism E. Draw organism F in the food web above. [1]

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SCORE	/ 4

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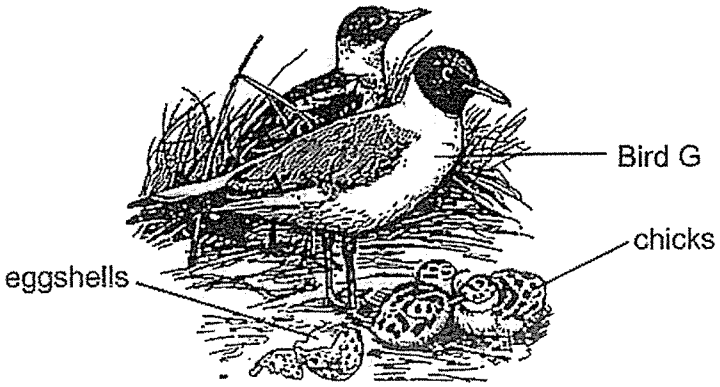
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34 Bird G lives along the seashore and feeds on aquatic animals such as small fish. It builds nests on the ground using brown twigs. It lays eggs with an outer shell that is light brown in colour and covered with dark brown spots. The inner side of the eggshell is white.

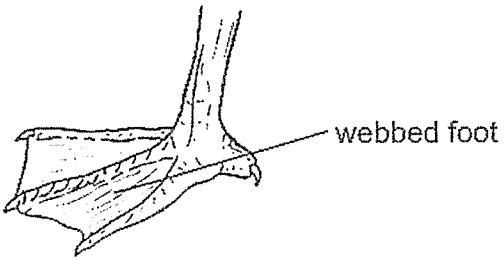


(a) Shortly after the chicks hatch, bird G carries its eggshells far away. Explain why. [2]

_____

_____

(b) Bird G also has webbed feet as shown.



Explain how this helps it to survive. [1]

_____

_____

(c) During winter Bird G migrates to warmer areas where the water bodies are not frozen. It makes its temporary home there. Give reason for its migration. [1]

_____

_____

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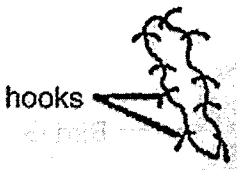
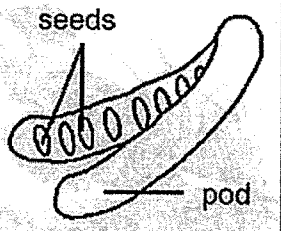
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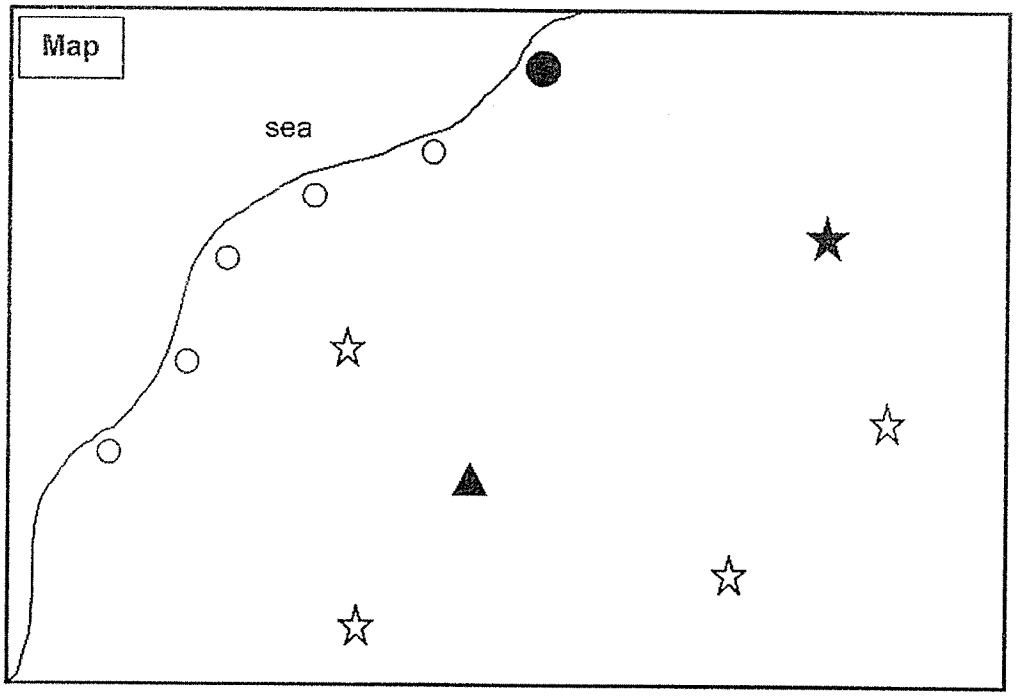
ACSJ

35 The table shows details about the fruits of plants Q, R and S.

	Plant Q	Plant R	Plant S
Fruit			

(a) The map shows the locations of parent plants Q, R and S, and the young plants of Q and S. Using the symbols in the table, draw the likely locations of five young plants of parent plant R on the map. [1]

	Symbol for		
	Plant Q	Plant R	Plant S
Parent plant	★	▲	●
Young plant	☆	△	○



(b) Explain why seeds are dispersed far away from their parent plant. [1]

_____

_____

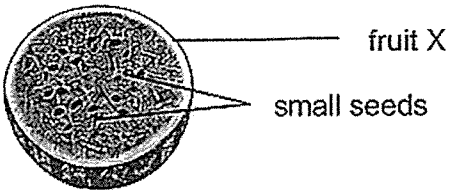
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(c) The diagram shows fruit X with small seeds.

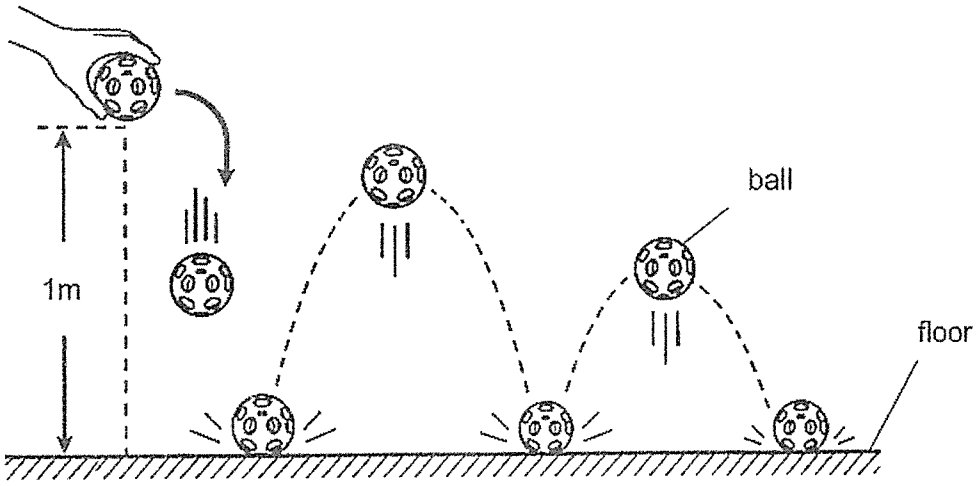


Explain how the seeds are dispersed. [1]

_____

_____

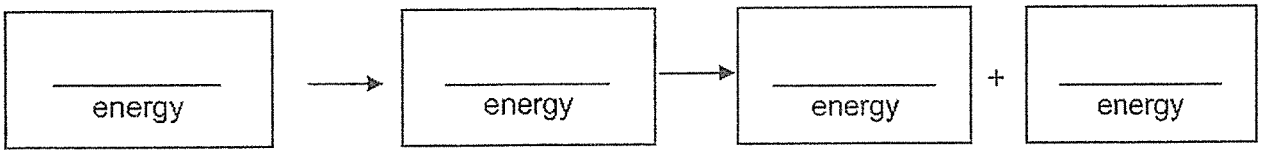
36 A student dropped a rubber ball from a height of one metre onto a concrete floor. The subsequent heights it bounced to are as shown.



(a) Name the force acting on the ball that caused it to drop to the floor. [1]

_____

(b) State the energy conversion involved when the ball was released until it hits the floor for the first time. [1]



(c) Explain, in terms of energy, why the ball did not bounce back to its original height after it was released. [1]

_____

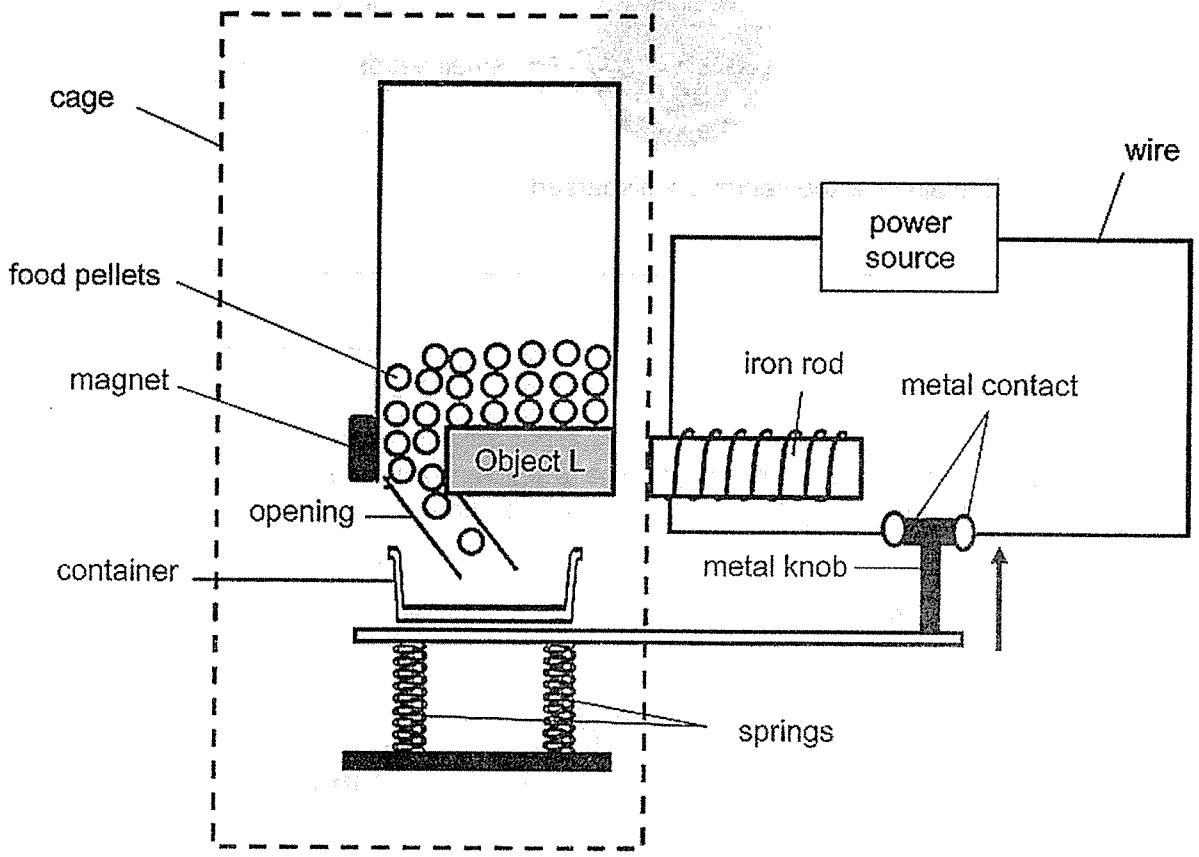
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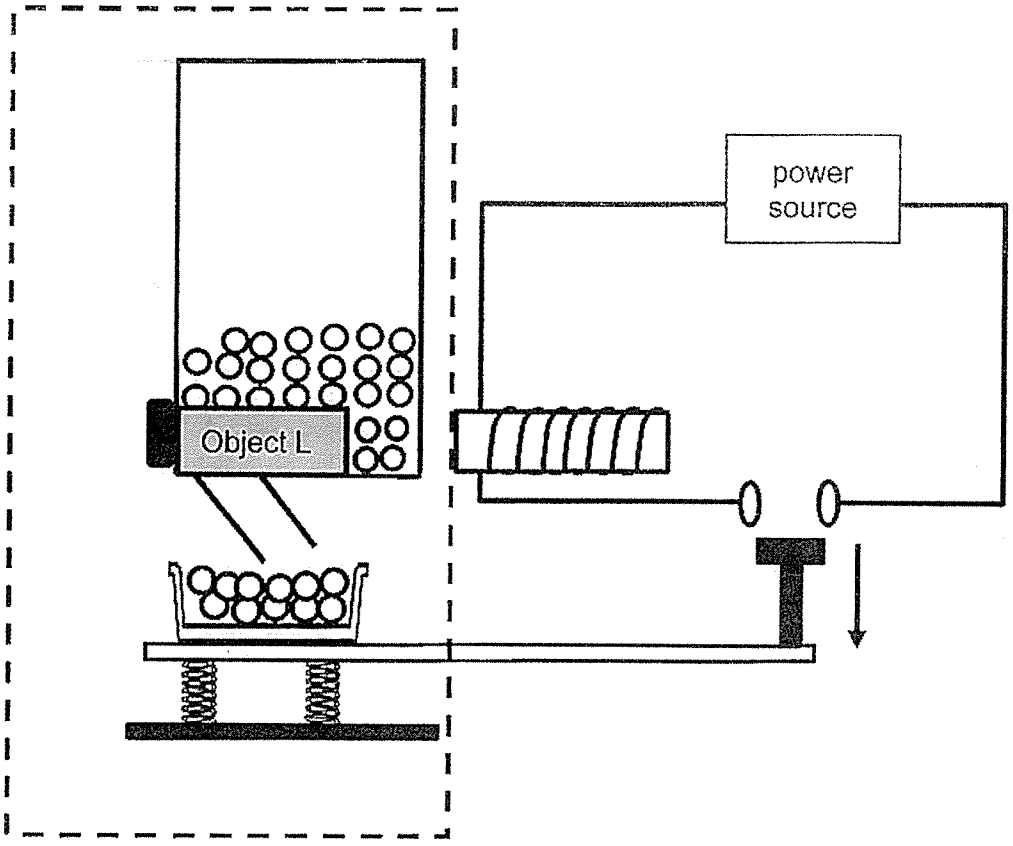
SCORE	/ 4

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37 The diagram represents a food dispenser for animals that releases food into the food container once it is empty. Object L can slide left or right to dispense food.





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(a) State the property of Object L which allows the set-up to work. [1]

_____

(b) Explain how the food dispenser works when the food container is empty. [2]

_____

_____

_____

_____

(c) Suggest one change to the springs such that more food will be dispensed within the same amount time. [1]

_____

_____

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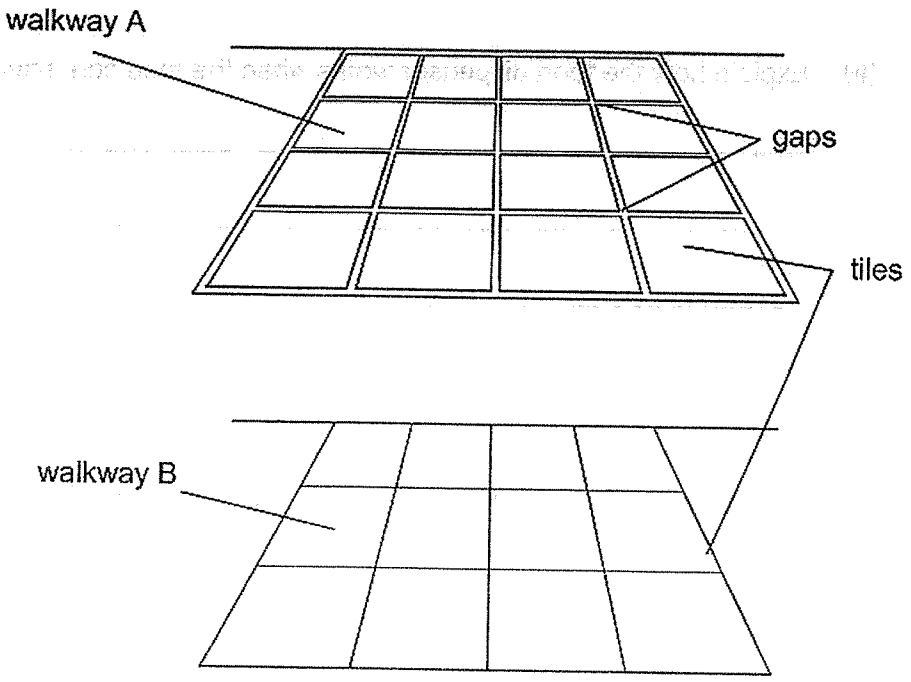
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38 The diagram shows two outdoor walkways, A and B, made of the same tiles but with different layouts.



(a) The walkways are exposed to sun and rain. State one property the tiles must have, to be suitable for outdoor use. [1]

_____

(b) State what happens to the tiles under the hot afternoon sun. [1]

_____

_____

(c) Which walkway, A or B, is <u>less suitable</u> in a country with a daily average temperature of 30°C? Explain your answer. [2]

_____

_____

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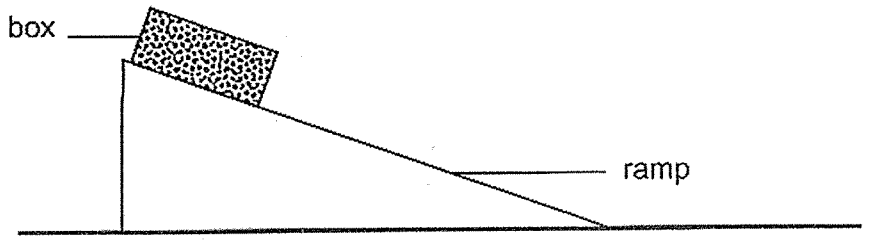
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39 Amy prepared the experiment to find out how the different types of materials of a box affects the time taken for it to slide down a ramp. She used boxes with the same mass.



Amy recorded her results in the table.

	Time taken for box to slide down the ramp (s)		
Material of box	1st try	2nd try	3rd try
F	6.6	7.2	6.9
G	2.4	3.1	2.9
H	9.9	10.2	10.5

(a) Explain why Amy repeated the experiment for each box. [1]

(b) Amy released the box for each try from the same starting point. Suggest how having the same starting point allowed for a fair test. [1]

(c) State the effect on the results when lubricant was applied on the surface of the ramp. [1]

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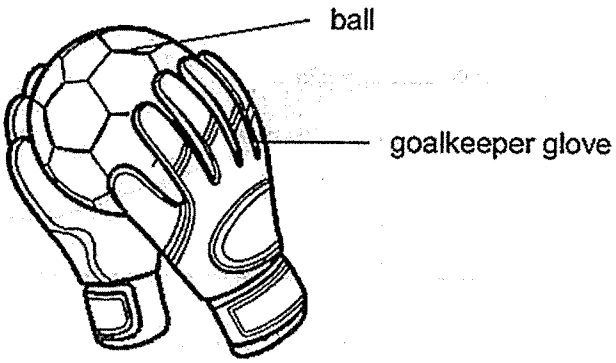
SCORE	/ 3

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The diagram shows a pair of gloves worn by a goalkeeper to catch the ball.



(d) Materials F, G and H are all flexible. Based on the results, which material, F, G or H, is most suitable to make the gloves? Explain your answer. [2]

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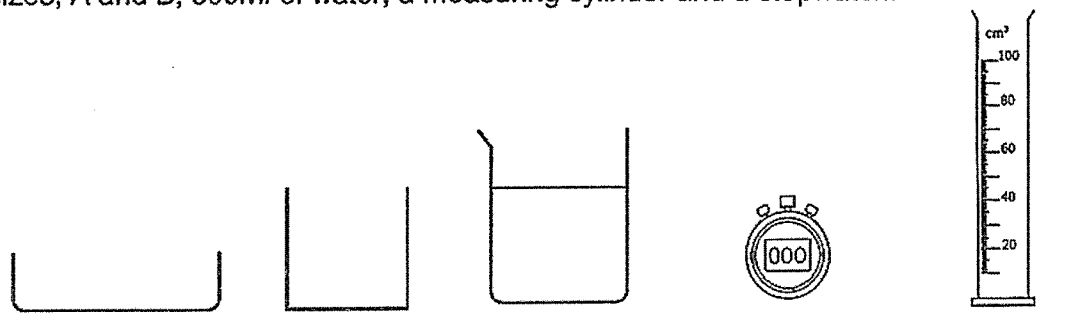
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40 Danny wanted to find out how the exposed surface area of water affects the rate of evaporation of water in two hours. He prepared two glass containers of different sizes, A and B, 300ml of water, a measuring cylinder and a stopwatch.



A | B | 300ml of water in a beaker | stopwatch | measuring cylinder

(a) Describe how he can carry out the experiment using only the apparatus provided. You may use a labelled diagram in your answer. [3]

(b) Suggest one way Danny can complete his experiment in a shorter time. [1]

SCORE	
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YEAR : 2026
LEVEL : PRIMARY 6
SCHOOL : ANGLO-CHINESE SCHOOL (JUNIOR)
SUBJECT : SCIENCE
TERM : PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

(BOOKLET A)

Q1	4	Q2	3	Q3	4	Q4	3	Q5	2
Q6	2	Q7	2	Q8	3	Q9	3	Q10	2
Q11	3	Q12	2	Q13	4	Q14	2	Q15	2
Q16	2	Q17	3	Q18	2	Q19	3	Q20	4
Q21	1	Q22	2	Q23	3	Q24	4	Q25	2
Q26	3	Q27	4	Q28	2	Q29	1	Q30	2

(BOOKLET B)

Q31	a)	Respiration is the process in which energy is released from food.
	b)	Nose, windpipe and lungs.
	c)	When Jayden jogs, his muscles respire faster to release more energy. More blood is needed to supply the muscles with oxygen and food and to remove carbon dioxide.
Q32	a)	The oil blocks the stomata and prevents gaseous exchange.
	b)	Oxygen; photosynthesis.
	c)	Leaf C is the control for comparison, showing that any difference is caused by the oil coating.
	d)	Leaf B produced fewer bubbles than leaf A, so the underside has more stomata. Coating the underside blocks more stomata, reducing carbon dioxide intake and photosynthesis.
Q33	a)	(i) A and G (ii) B, C and D
	b)	The population of C may have decreased, so fewer B were eaten and the population of B increased.
	c)	The population of D increases because fewer E remain to feed on D.
	d)	Add organism F with arrows G -> F -> E.
Q34	a)	The white inner surfaces of the eggshells are conspicuous and could reveal the nest. Carrying them away prevents predators from locating the chicks.
	b)	The webbed feet push a larger area of water backwards, helping Bird G swim faster to catch prey or escape predators.
	c)	Unfrozen water lets Bird G continue catching small fish for food.
Q35	a)	Draw five open triangle symbols scattered on land around the parent plant R.
	b)	This reduces overcrowding and competition with the parent plant for sunlight, water, mineral salts and space.
	c)	Animals eat the fleshy fruit. The small seeds are not digested and are passed out in droppings away from the parent plant.

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Q36	a)	Gravitational force.
	b)	Gravitational potential energy -> kinetic energy -> heat energy and sound energy.
	c)	Some kinetic energy is converted to heat and sound when the ball hits the floor, so less energy is converted back to gravitational potential energy and it rebounds to a lower height.
Q37	a)	Object L is made of a magnetic material.
	b)	When the container is empty, the springs expand and lift the metal knob, closing the circuit. The iron rod becomes an electromagnet and attracts L to the right, opening the outlet so food falls into the container.
	c)	Use stiffer springs.
Q38	a)	Waterproof.
	b)	The tiles gain heat and expand.
	c)	Walkway B is less suitable. Its tiles have no gaps, so when they expand they push against one another and may crack or buckle.
Q39	a)	To identify anomalous results and calculate an average, making the results more reliable.
	b)	The same starting point makes every box travel the same distance down the ramp.
	c)	The time taken for each box to slide down the ramp decreases because the lubricant reduces friction.
	d)	Material H. It took the longest time to slide, so it produces the greatest friction and gives the best grip on the ball.
Q40	a)	Use the measuring cylinder to place 150 ml of water in A and 150 ml in B. Put them side by side and start the stopwatch. After two hours, measure the water remaining in each container and subtract each amount from 150 ml to compare the amounts evaporated.
	b)	Run the experiment for one hour instead of two hours.

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